

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1863.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 51

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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 4

The Comic Post.

When from my room I chance to stray
To spend an hour at close of day,
I ever find the place most dear
Where some friend treats to lager beer.

—*Sacramento Age.*

Ah! yes, my friend of city life,
Sure such a treat comes such a strife,
But better than such a dose by far,
Are pleasures of a fine cigar.

—*Placer Herald.*

Such pleasures may suit baser minds,
But with the good no favor finds;
We think the purest joy in life
Is making love to one's own wife.

—*Volcano Register.*

Most wise your choice, my worthy friend,
In hymen's joys you care to end;
But when tired of single life,
Cannot boast of our own wife,
And so when 'neath our cares we faint,
We fly to kiss the gall that aint't—yet.

—*Reporter.*

That lager beer will provoke
Bile, while "fine Havana" and in smoke,
Than lager beer or vile cigar,
Kisses, the dew of Love's young morn,
Break on the lips as soon as born.

These are all tongs to the greatest joy—
The first proud glance at your first born boy.

—*Evening Ledger.*

'Tis true a boy's a wished for blessing,
But then suppose the first a girl!
A dear sweet child, with ways caressing,
With pouting lips and flaken curl,
With dimpled cheek and laughing eye,
To come and bid "papa" good-by—
So whether boy or whether girl,
Embrace the babe and then the mother.

—*San Fran. Globe.*

All the above are but mere sounds,
Gaining a paragraph as they go round;
But here is something that surely wins,
'Tis when your wife presents you twins;
The larger beer and finer cigar,
Are nought to this great joy,
The first proud glance
At both girl and boy,
As in the arms of the mother,
You turn first from one to the other,
And in an ecstasy of glee,
You first embrace, then kiss all three.

—*Durham Gazette.*

The Author of Sweet Home.

The following is an extract respecting the author of "Sweet Home":

"As I sat in a garret here (in Washington) watching the course of great men and the destiny of party, I often met with strange contradiction in this eventful life."

"The most remarkable was that of J. Howard Payne, author of 'Sweet Home.' I knew him personally. He occupied the room under me for some time, and his conversation was so captivating that I often spent whole days in his apartment. He was an applicant for office at the time—consul at Tunis—from which he had been removed. What a sad thing it was to see the poet subjected to all the humiliation of office seeking. Of an evening he would walk the streets. On such occasions he would give me a history of his wanderings—his trials, and all cares incident to his sensitive and poverty. 'How often,' said he once, 'I have been in the heart of Paris, Berlin, and London, or some other city, and heard persons singing or hand organs playing 'Sweet Home,' without a shilling to buy the next meal, or a place to lay my head. The world has literally sung my song until every heart is familiar with its melody. Yet I have been a wanderer from my boyhood. My country has turned me ruthlessly from my office, and in my old age I have to submit to humiliation for my bread."

"Thus he would complain of his hopeless lot. His only wish was to die in a foreign land, to be buried by strangers, and sleep in obscurity. Poor Payne! his wish was realized. He died at Tunis. His remains should be brought to this country and a monument erected to him by the homeless, with this inscription: 'Here lies J. Howard Payne, author of 'Sweet Home.' A wanderer in life—he whose songs were sung in every tongue, and found an echo in every heart, never had a home. He died in a foreign land."

IMMORTALITY. How beautiful is the following gem:

"Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass away, and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their rightly festive around the midnight throne, are placed above the reach of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon the heart? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be set out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful thing that passes before us like a meteor, will stay in our presence forever."

A WHEELBARROW LOAD OF GREENBACKS FOR A HAM.—A lady who was alarmed at the small quantity of cotton she obtained for a five dollar greenback, recently expressed her fears that the time might come when she should say, "John, load up the wheelbarrow with greenbacks and go and buy a ham."

The Shadow of Life.

"All that live must die,"
Passing through nature to eternity."

Men seldom think of the great event of death until the dark shadow falls across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the face of the loved ones whose living smile was the sunlight of their existence.

Death is the great antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all our dreams.

We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to paradise; and, with Charles Lamb, we do not wish to lie down in the mouldy grave, even with kings and princes for our bed-fellows. But the flat of nature is inexorable. There is no appeal or reprieve from the great law that dooms us all to the dust. We flourish and fade like the leaves of the forest; and the frailest flower that blooms and withers in a day has not a frailer hold on life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth by his footsteps. Generations of men appear and vanish like the grass, and the countless multitude that swarms the world to day will to-morrow disappear like foot-prints on the shore:

"Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
Each trace shall vanish from the sand."

In the beautiful tragedy of Ion, the instinct of immortality, so eloquent uttered by the death-devoted Greek, finds a deep response in every thoughtful soul. It is nature's prophecy of life to come. When about to yield his young existence as a sacrifice to fate, his betrothed Clemanthe asks if they shall not meet again; to which he replies: "I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal; of the flowing streams that flow forever; of the stars among whose fields my raised spirit hath walked in glory. All were dumb. But while I gaze upon thy living face, I feel there's something in thy love which mantle through its beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again Clemanthe."

The Black Heifer Policy.

Major Jack Downing hits off the ultra Administration policy in the conduct of the war in the following pointed style. The "black heifer" mark makes loose work, and is considerably conspicuous:

The war has been carried on by us just like old Sol Pendergast's boy plowed. Old Sol took his oldest boy Adam, a thick headed fellow, one spring, set him to plowing. He told him to go to work and strike a furrow across a field to a "black heifer," and then keep on. After giving this direction, old Sol went off to the house and let Adam alone. The boy started his oxen in a bee-line for the black heifer, but when he got pretty close to her, she threw up her tail and ran off in another direction. Adam thought he must follow the heifer, no matter where she went; he struck another bee-line for her, and with just the same result. When he got close to her, the heifer gave another frisk with her tail, and off she went. Adam gave his oxen around, and struck for her again; and so he kept on all day. At night the old man cum out to see the field Adam had got along. He found the field all cut up, with furrows, zigzag, criss-cross, and in every direction, and asked Adam what on earth it meant? "Wal," said the thick-headed numskull, "you told me to steer for the black heifer, and I've done it all day, but the damned critter would not stand still, and the furrows are a kinder criss-cross, you see." Now see if 'that is just what Linkin has been doing.' Greely told him to steer for the nigger, and the result is just like Adam Pendergast's plowing. There's a considerable fightin been done, but it is all criss-cross, zigzag, and don't amount to nothing.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON.—Many people suppose that Jackson received the title of "Stonewall" because he fought at some battle under the protection of a stonewall. This is a mistake. At the first battle of Bull Run, Jackson was a Colonel in the rebel army, commanding a brigade. During the day his brigade was under a most terrific fire from the Union artillery. General Johnston and Beauregard rode up to Jackson and suggested that he had better withdraw his troops a short distance out of range of the guns. He replied, "No, I think not; my brigade is as firm under fire as a stone-wall." After this, the "Stonewall Brigade." The morning before he died, in speaking of his brigade, he said, "Men who live through this war will be proud to say to their children, 'I was one of the Stonewall Brigade.'" He always insisted that the term "Stonewall" belonged to his brigade, and not to himself.

TRIMBLE'S OUT OF FASHION.—A lady remarked to the editor of the Independent, that so accustomed was she to wearing her trimble when sewing, that she now never sits down to her sewing-machine without putting it on, although it is of no service to her in the management of the machine. Her finger does not feel right without it. Yet, notwithstanding the power of habit, this little implement seems in danger of going out of use, along with many other familiar articles of domestic use, now superseded by new inventions. All sorts of sewing are now done by machinery, and the time will come when the needle and the trimble will be as little seen in the hands of women as the distaff and the spindle are now.

ENGLISH GIRLS.—The English girl spends more than half her waking hours in physical amusements, which tends to develop, invigorate, and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, dances, and rows upon the water, runs, drives, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, burles the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock, and all this without having it pressed forever on her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day, until it becomes a habit which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a natural consequence, is large, her muscular system is in better subordination, her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her voice healthier. Girls, think of this.

Two Fast for Them.

This is a great country for jokes, and we have just had one that is too good to keep.

Early this morning there were added to our company of travelers a pair who looked very like runaways, the gentleman a tall, raw-boned specimen of the "half-breed, half-alligator" class, and the lady a fair match for him. Among the passengers from Napoleon was a solemn-looking gentleman, who had all along been taken for a preacher. About nine o'clock last night, I was conversing with the "reverend" individual, when a young man stepped up, and addressing him, remarked: "We're going to have a wedding, and would like to have you officiate." "All right, sir," he replied, laughingly, and we stepped into the ladies' cabin, when, sure enough the couple stood waiting. There had been several "kissing games" and several mock marriages gone through with during the evening, and I supposed this was merely a continuation of the sport; and so thought the preacher, who, I could see, had a good deal of humor in him, and was inclined to promote general good feeling and merriment. The couple stood up before him—a good deal more solemn than was necessary in mock marriage, I thought—and the "preacher" asked the necessary questions, and then, proceeding in the usual way, pronounced them "husband and wife." There a good deal of fun afterward, and when it was over I left the cabin, and so did the "preacher," who remarked to me that he liked to see the young folks enjoying themselves, and took a good deal of pleasure in contributing to their fun—but he did not understand why they selected him to act the preacher. Just then some one called me aside, and the old gentleman stepped into his stateroom, which was next to mine. When I returned, the door stood open, and the "preacher" stood just inside with his coat and vest off, and one boot in his hand, talking with the gentleman who had played the "attendant," and who, as I came up, remarked: "Well, if that's the case, it is a good joke, for they are in dead earnest, and have gone to the same stateroom. The old gentleman raised both hands, as he exclaimed: 'Good heavens! you don't tell us so!' and rushing just as he was, boot in hand, to the stateroom indicated, commenced an assault on the door, as if he would break it down, exclaiming, at each kick:

"For heaven's sake don't! I ain't a preacher!"

The whole cabin was aroused, every stateroom flying open with a slam, when the door opened, and the "Arkansas traveler," poking out his head, coolly remarked: "Old boss, you're too late!"

A New York Judge Invited to Become a Member of a Loyal League—His Reply.

The following letter from Judge Russell, of New York city, has just been published. It explains itself:

"No. 39 WALL-STREET, March 24, 1863.
"To Otis D. Swan, Esq., Secretary of Union League."
"Sir—I am in receipt of your circular letter of the 18th inst., informing me that I have been elected a member of the 'Union League,' and asking me to signify, in writing, my acceptance of membership without delay, &c."

"I know not to whom I am indebted for the mistaken kindness shown in my election as a member of the association, but I hasten to say that I decline to become a member, or to transmit the initiation fee and annual dues (amounting to \$50), for reasons which I will briefly state:

"To the abstract principles of the 'League,' as enunciated in the circular sent me, I certainly do not dissent; but I have no confidence in the political Joseph Surface who express these 'excellent sentiments.' In the list of your officers and Executive Committee, I recognize but a few with whom I should be willing to associate politically, the great majority of them being well known Abolition agitators, who can not, in my humble opinion, be loyal to any principle of the Federal Constitution. The Constitution is the Union, and without it the Union is not possible nor desirable. Your League is principally made up of a class of politicians who have for years been advocates of that 'higher law,' which has contributed so largely to bringing about the war. The President of the Executive Committee was an indorser of that infamous publication, the 'Helper book; one of your most distinguished members lately preached a sermon which abounded not only with treason, but with sentiments abhorrent to humanity; and while you as a body endeavor to conceal the cloven foot of Abolitionism beneath cunningly worded assertions of fidelity to the Constitution, most of you are known to indorse the sentiments of Thaddeus Stevens, the late leader of your party in lower House of Congress, who declared: 'Never, with my consent, shall the Union be restored as it was under the Constitution!'

"In conclusion, without desiring to be an charitable, I think that there is a large African in your 'League,' and that its objects are to induce Democrats to contribute money to be secretly used against their friends in the coming Connecticut election, and to renege a reign of terror, such as existed in the spring of 1861, when every man was denounced as a traitor, who dared to think for himself; and when 'loyal' Abolitionists (2) paraded the streets, decorated with badges, to distinguish themselves, just as show-boats are marked in the market."

"Your obedient servant,
"S. P. RUSSELL."

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND DRAFTING.—A Washington dispatch says: "Attorney General Bates has prepared an opinion, which, it is said, is accepted by the Department, that the law of Congress, regarding the payment of three hundred dollars in lieu of service, and when a person is drafted, is mandatory, and that this sum, and no less, must be fixed in all such cases, and it is also held that this only exempts the party from that particular draft when the money is paid; and that a similar liability is incurred upon each and every draft."

The blue of heaven refreshes the eye of the soul when it rests upon it, as much as the green of the earth does the body.

A Touching Scene.

I was conversing not long since with a returned volunteer.

"I was in the hospital, as nurse, for a long time," said he, "and assisted in taking off limbs and dressing all sorts of wounds; but the hardest thing I ever did was to take my thumbs off a man's leg."

"Ah!" said I, "how was that?"

Then he told me: "It was a young man who had a severe wound in the thigh. The ball passed completely through and amputation was necessary. The limb was cut off close up to the body, the arteries taken up, and he seemed to be doing well. Subsequently one of the small arteries sloughed off. An incision was made and it was again taken up. 'It is well it is not the main artery,' said the surgeon, as he performed the operation; 'he would have bled to death before it could have been taken up.' But Charley got on finely, and was a favorite with us all."

"I was passing through the ward, one night, about midnight, when suddenly, as I was passing Charley's bed, he spoke to me; '—my leg is bleeding again.' I threw back the bed clothes, and the blood spouted in the air. The main artery had sloughed off."

"Fortunately I knew just what to do, and in an instant I had pressed my thumb on the place and stopped the bleeding. It was so close to the body that there was barely room for my thumb, but I succeeded in keeping it there, and, arousing one of the convalescents, sent him for the surgeon, who came in on an run. I am so thankful H—," said he, as he saw me, 'that you were up and knew what to do, for he must have bled to death before I could have got here.'"

"But on an examination of the case, he looked exceedingly serious, and sent out for other surgeons. All came who were within reach, and a consultation was had over the poor fellow. One conclusion was reached by all. There was no place to work save the spot where my thumb was placed; they could not work under my thumb, and if I moved it he would bleed to death before the artery could be taken up. There was no way to save his life."

"Poor Charley! He was very calm when they told him, and requested that his brother, who was in the same hospital, might be called up. He came and sat down by the bedside, and for three hours I stood, and by the pressure of my thumb kept up the life of Charley, while the brothers had their last conversation on earth. It was a strange place for me to be in, to feel that I held the life of a fellow mortal in my hands, as it were, and stranger yet, to feel that an act of mine must cause that life to depart. Loving the poor fellow as I did, it was a hard thought, but there was no alternative."

"The last words were spoken. Charley had arranged all his business affairs, and sent tender messages to absent ones, who little dreamed how near their loved one stood to the grave. The tears filled my eyes the more as I listened to those parting words. 'All were sad, and he turned to me, 'Now, H—, I guess you had better take your thumb off.' 'Oh, Charley, how can I?' said I. 'But it must be, you know,' replied he cheerfully. 'I thank you very much for your kindness, and now, good by.'"

"He turned away his head, I raised my thumb, once more the life current rushed forth, and in three minutes poor Charley was dead."

ADVANTAGES OF WEDLOCK.—None but the married man has a home in his old age. None has friends, then, but he; none but he knows and feels the solace of the domestic hearth; none but he lives and freshens in his green old age, amid the affections of his children. There is no tear shed for the old bachelor; there is no ready hand and kind heart to cheer him in his loneliness and bereavement; there is no reflection and from whose lips he can receive the unflinching assurances of care and love. No. The old bachelor may be counted for his money. He may eat and drink and revel, as such things do; and he may sicken and die in a hotel or garret, with plenty of attendants about him, like so many cormorants waiting for their prey. But he will never know what it is to be loved, and to live and to die amid a loved circle. He can never know the comforts of the domestic fireside.

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.—Kingsley gives his evidence on this disputed point. He thus declares: "There is no pleasure that I have experienced like a child's midsummer holiday—the time, I mean, when two or three of us used to go away up the brook, and take our dinner with us, and come home at night tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great new razor three little trout, and one shoe—the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down with all hands, out of soundings. How poor our Darby days, our Greenwich dinners, our evening parties, where there are plenty of nice girls, after that! Depend upon it, a man never experiences such pleasures or griefs after fourteen as he does before, unless, in some cases in his first love-making, when the sensation is new to him."

A Minister writes thus sensibly to the Eastern Argus:

When a minister throws his cloak of morality over a political question, and discusses it in such a manner that all present can read his motives, and his political prejudices, as easy as he can read his notes, is he not a political preacher?

I detect political preaching from moral and religious considerations. It tends to lower the dignity of the pulpit—to corrupt Christianity—to bring into disrepute the office of the ministry—to create strife among brethren—to convert into a Babel the church of God. Such ministers should give up their commission to preach; the church can do better without them; and should they leave the country, the pure republicanism would sustain no loss."

When the storm of adversity whistles around you, whistle as bravely yourself, perhaps the two whistles may make melody.

A Provost Marshal and a Spunky Postmaster.

OFFICE ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL, FULTON, Mo., April 22, 1863.

It having come to the knowledge of the Provost Marshal, of Callaway County, that certain newspapers, namely: *Caucasian*, published in New York city; the *Chicago Times*, published in Chicago, Ill.; the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, published in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the *Crisis*, published in Columbus, Ohio, have been, and are yet, being extensively circulated through the various post offices throughout this county, among the rebel sympathizers, and it being well known that while professing to be loyal to the Government, the doctrines promulgated by those sheets are of a character only tending to give aid and comfort to rebels and enemies of the Government, and to stir up a spirit of discord and opposition to the constituted authorities of the United States, and thereby strongly tending to bring about a repetition in this county, of even a more aggravated character, the troubles of the past summer.

It is therefore ordered, that all Postmasters throughout this county make returns to this office of all copies of the above named newspapers that may come to their respective offices for distribution, together with any and all other documents of the same incendiary kind. All persons who have been or may be engaged in distributing the above named newspapers, in any manner whatever, are hereby required to cease at once the distribution thereof.

T. S. STAUBER,
Assistant Provost Marshal.

Post-Office, Fulton, May 1, '63.

The above order was handed to me on Wednesday last, and I would respectfully notify the people of this county, and especially those who get their mail matter at this office, that I do not belong to *t. j. stauber*, or am I subject to his orders.

I do not recollect that I have ever disobeyed any legal order, nor do I expect to do so. If any person asks any thing of me in a proper manner, it makes no difference how humble their position in life is—even though it be a *loyal citizen of African descent*—I will use my utmost influence to accommodate them; but where any person assumes authority that does not properly belong to them, and they undertake to domineer over Captain Isaac D. Sneedecor, they may expect to find an impediment in their way larger than they expected—say about 215 pounds.

ISAAC D. SNEDECOR, P. M.

THE USE OF GRANDMOTHERS.—A little boy, who had spilled a pitcher of milk, stood crying, in view of a whipping, over the wreck. A little playmate stepped up to him and said, condolingly: "Why, Bobby, haven't you got a grandmother?" If there's not a sermon in that text, where shall one find it? Who of us cannot remember that family mediator, always ready with an excuse for broken china, or torn clothes, or tardy lessons or little white fibs?

Who was it that always on hand the convenient stomachache, or headache, or toothache, to work on paternal tenderness? Those consoling stick of candy, or paper of sugar-plums never gave out, and who always kept string to play horse with, and could improvise riding whips and tiny kites, and dress rag babies, and tell stories between daylight and dark to ward off the dreaded go-to-bed hour?

Who staid at home, none so happy, with children, while papa and mamma "went pleasureing"? Who straightened out the little waxen limbs for the coffin when papa and mamma were blind with tears?

Who gathered up the little useless robes and shoes and toys, and hid them away from torturing sight till heaven's own balm was poured into those aching hearts? "Haven't you got a grandmother?" Alas! if only our grown up follies might always find as merciful judgment, how many whom harshness and severity have driven to despair and crime, were now to be found useful and happy members of society.

FANNY FERN.

THE GRAVE OF BUNYAN.—The grave of Bunyan is thus described by a correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector.

In a previous letter I alluded to a walk in the City Road, passing through what was once the famous Moorfield, and of looking into Bunhill Fields, and the graveyard of Wesley. I have since made a second visit to these sacred localities, and found admittance to the burying places. Bunyan lies in Bunhill Fields, a cemetery crowded with graves, and thick with monuments and slabs. Asking a lad whom I had met at the entrance, if he could point me to Bunyan's grave, 'Yes,' said he 'there he lies, covered with a sheet.' Taking the direction pointed out, I soon stood by the grave and the monument of the inimitable allegorist. And there, indeed, he lies, wrapped in a cloak, with a book under his arm, sleeping and dreaming—hewn out of white marble on the slab which covers his monument. On the monument is this simple but sufficient inscription: "John Bunyan, the author of Pilgrim's Progress." On one side, chisled in the stone, is Pilgrim, with his burden, leaning on his staff, with a countenance of deepest anguish. On the opposite side is Pilgrim grasping the cross, his eyes resting on it, his burden rolled off at his feet, and his countenance radiant with peace and joy.

THE NEGRO ARMY.—Mr. Stanton has given assurance, within a day or two, of his purpose to protect the negro soldiers in the Service of the United States at all hazards. He will hold white rebels as hostages for the safe delivery of loyal negro soldiers who may fall into the hands of the enemy. If a negro soldier is hung by Jeff Davis, a white rebel soldier will instantly be executed. An announcement to that effect will soon be made. It is said that Mr. Stanton is sanguine of raising a colored army of two hundred thousand strong before the year closes.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Origin of Beauty.

When the eternal mandate was uttered, that our first parents must leave for Eden, sadly they turned to leave their bright abode.

Eve gazed upon the flowers, her earliest and latest care, the tall trees with their golden fruit, the sparkling fountain, the river winding between hill and valley, the birds whose plumage had delighted her eye, and whose songs had lulled her to repose at night and awakened her to fresh scenes of loveliness at morn.

Heavy was her heart for she could see no light. She had brought sin, wretchedness and sorrow into the world, and all that was lovely in life was passed, and all that was bitter to be endured was in the future. She turned to Adam, and for the first time in all her misery, remembered that she was not alone, she had at least one human friend.

Then there beamed upon her face a pure light, a radiant smile! in which was mingled all of woman's faith, all her fortitude and devotion as she exclaimed, "Thank God, we go forth together!"

The angel at the gate beheld that look of marvelous loveliness that triumphant smile and sighed; he knew that such beauty was too high a boon to be bestowed upon human being.

Far better for Eve than when next she should see her face in the fountain, it should be that of a sin-tempered, suffering woman, than a joyous spirit, for it would remind her that henceforth her lot, and all her daughters, was not to triumph but to endure.

But the angel stole that heavenly expression from the face of our erring mother, as the left the bowers in Paradise; he wove it with the last rays of the sun shed over the home so lately unsullied by sin, and occasionally he flings the ethereal vesture over mortals upon their entrance into this world, thereby giving them a faint shadow of Eve's last look in Eden, and thus we have the origin of beauty.

AN EDITOR IN A NEW SUIT.—The editor of the Tennessee *Clarion* gets off the following:

"Disinstructed.—We have lately got a new suit of clothes, and no man could be more effectually disguised. We look like a gentleman. Upon first putting them on, we felt like a cat in a strange garret—for a long time thought we were swamped off. We went to the house and scared the baby almost into fits; our wife asked us if we wanted to see Mr. Clarke, and told us we would find him at the office; went there, and pretty soon one of our business men came in with a strip of paper in his hand. He asked if the editor was in; told him no; asked if he wished to see him particularly; said he wanted him to pay that bill; told him we didn't think he'd be in; business man left."

We started to the house again; met a couple of ladies; one of them asked the other "What handsome stranger is that?" In our dilemma we met a friend and told him who we were, and got him to introduce us to our wife, who is now as proud of us as she can be. The next time we get a new suit of clothes, we shall let our wife know beforehand."

From the New York World, May 29.

Excitement in the City.

The news received yesterday of the depredations committed by the Alabama and Florida created much alarm and anxiety in commercial circles in this city. The nine vessels destroyed are valued in the aggregate at over one million and a quarter of dollars. The merchants say their ships are no longer safe while sailing under the United States flag. There is indignation as well as alarm in South and Wall-street, and England comes in for a large share of denunciation. Fears are moreover entertained that by this time the consort of the Florida and Alabama—the new steamer called the Virginia—will shortly be cruising in their company, and the value of American property upon the seas is becoming daily more precarious.

WOMAN'S "THIRTY POINTS."

An old Spanish writer says that a woman is quite perfect and absolute in beauty if she have thirty good points. Here they are:

Three things white—the skin, the teeth, the hands.

Three black—the eyes, the eyebrows, and eye-lashes.

Three red—the lips

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 4

From the National Intelligencer, May 23.

The Case of Mr. Vallandigham.

The New York Evening Post, after citing the statute enacted by the last Congress for the trial and punishment by the United States courts of all persons who in the loyal States give "aid or comfort" to the enemy, makes the following application of these statutes to the case of Mr. Vallandigham. We quote the remark of our able Republican contemporary because they do credit to its candor and its independence. At the same time it is just to add that the Post, in previously giving expression to similar views, has avowed the opinion that it speaks for three-fourths of its party, and we take pleasure in stating, as confirmatory of this view, that, with the exception of the New York Daily Times, we know of no Republican paper having any recognized pretensions to influence or intelligence which sustains the illegal proceedings of Gen. Burnside.

The remarks of the Post, after quoting the law which governs the case of Mr. Vallandigham, are as follows:

"This law, which appears to have been carefully drawn, proceeds upon the supposition that in a time of civil war there may be conditions and circumstances of society in which the President ought to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and order the arrest of troublesome or mischievous persons. He is to act whenever in his judgment 'the public safety' may require such action. But the law, at the same time, obviously regards such occasions as transient or temporary, and directs a mode for the proper judicial trial of all who may have been irregularly seized and imprisoned. It says their names must be, 'as soon as practicable,' transmitted to the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, for the presentation of indictment by the Grand Jury, and in the event that the Grand Jury adjourns without finding a bill against them the Judges are to discharge the accused. Nothing can be clearer or more explicit than this; nothing shows a more tender regard for the rights of the citizen, or a stronger determination on the part of the lawgiver to keep the military power subordinate to the civil power. While it admits the occasional necessity of arbitrary proceedings, it takes great care to prevent abuses.

Under the provisions of these statutes Vallandigham is a prisoner of state, and the Secretary of War is bound to report him as such to the circuit judge of the district in which his supposed offences were committed, to be regularly tried by the civil tribunal. There is no escape from the plain demand of the law, even if there were a desire to do so, which we cannot suppose, and we expect to hear in a few days that the culprit has been handed over to the legitimate authorities.

Three Sioux spies in Minnesota, were captured by a party of Winnebagoes on the 7th. The Winnebagoes cut out their hearts, chopped their bodies into small pieces and distributed them among the tribe, and had a grand war dance; and now have formally declared war against the Sioux.

The rise in Gold yesterday in New York, was occasioned by an absurd report that the rebels had captured 20,000 of Grant's men. It was a stock jobbing canard.

Our special advices from Murfreesboro confirm the previous reports of a considerable movement of Bragg's army. There are no rebels on Rosecrans' left wing. McMinnville has been abandoned, and a large region heretofore infested with mounted partisans, is deserted by the rebels. Nothing definite is known of the Federal movements, but there is no room to suppose that the Army of the Cumberland remains inactive.

Cin. Com. June 2nd.

ACTIVITY OF THE PRIVATEERS.—A correspondent of the New York Post, writing from Hamilton, Bermuda, April 30th, says: "The rebel steamer Robt. E. Lee arrived at the depot (St. George's) on the 16th, from Wilmington, with six hundred and twenty bales of cotton, turpentine, rosin, and tobacco. She brought as passenger, a Rev. Mr. Stuart, (or Steward) who is reported as holding a commission as Chaplain in the rebel army, and who has since departed for Liverpool, no doubt as bearer of dispatches to his confederate in treason, Mason. He preached while here in the Episcopal church at St. George.

"The rebel steamer Cornubia arrived at Bermuda on the 22nd, from Wilmington, with three hundred and seventy one bales of cotton. This is her fourth successful trip.

We have the news via Havana, Cuba, of the capture of Puebla, in Mexico, by the French; 18,000 prisoners were taken. This opens the road to the City of Mexico to the French.

Brig. Gen. BIRNEY, of Pennsylvania, has been commissioned a Major General, and ordered to take command of General Hooker's old fighting division, commanded during the late battle by Gen. Berry, who was killed.

The flag carried through the Chancellorville battle by the Second Massachusetts regiment was pierced by sixty-seven bullets.

A movement is on foot in Great Britain, it is said, for the fusion of the Congregationalists, Baptists, and Presbyterians into one denomination, and many leading men of the three denominations, among them Spurgeon, are in favor of the movement.

THE WAR NEWS.

From Cincinnati Evening Times, June 2nd.

The movements of Gen. Lee puzzle the commander of the Potomac. He is afraid that an advance is contemplated to the northward; the fact undoubtedly is, he is detaching troops to be sent to Johnston.

It is denied that any of Hunter's troops have sent away. The General has written a letter to Jeff. Davis, threatening to retaliate, many case negro soldiers are hung, or sold into slavery. The idea is a good one, but the style of the letter is rather argumentative for a military commander. We do not like such florid productions upon the part of a General. He should have been active, and captured enough prisoners to execute his threat effectually, and then given his adversary notice of his intentions.

The Washington dispatch to the Gazette of this morning says that "Col. Wm. Birney, of the Fourth New Jersey, Inspector for organizing negro troops, arrived Saturday night, to enter on his work. The fact of his coming to the city, indicates an intention to get into the business of raising negro troops pretty vigorously. It is not unlikely that Col. Birney will superintend the organization of these troops at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

The same correspondent says that Gen. Hunter has been removed from the department of the South. That is right. Since he assumed command after the removal of Fremont, till the present day, he has shown himself incompetent for high military place.

Gen. Rosecrans is active, but as yet no general movement has been made. There is no doubt but the Rebels have fallen back from his front.

Information was received last night at Murfreesboro to the effect that our forces are again in North Alabama. Colonel Cornyn has made another expedition from Corinth to Florence. At the latter place he met the Rebel Roddy, defeated him, captured 100 men, eight commissioned officers, 400 horses and mules, and 300 able-bodied negroes. He then marched northward, destroying foundries and mills and everything that could be of use to the enemy.

From Somerset we learn that there are no Rebels in front except from 2,000 to 3,000 cavalry. They can be easily disposed of as soon as our forces are ready to move.

The Chicago Times has a Vicksburg special, in which we find the following, under date of 23d ult.

On the right, Gen. Sherman has pushed Steele's division squarely to the foot of the parapets. Our men lay in ditches on the slope of the parapet, on the side of one of the principal forts. Unable to take it by storm, they determined not to retire.

The Federal and Rebel soldiers are not twenty-five feet apart. Both are powerless to inflict much harm. Each watches the other, and a dozen muskets are fired whenever a soldier exposes himself above the works on either side. Nearly the same condition of things exist in McPherson's front. His sharpshooters prevent the working of the enemy's pieces in one or two forts.

A charge was made yesterday morning on one of them, by Stephenson's brigade, and repulsed. Two companies of one regiment got inside; a few got out again, but most were captured. The forts are all filled with infantry. Our artillery has dismounted a few guns, and damaged works in some places, but they are still strong.

General McClelland was hard pressed on the left yesterday and sent for reinforcements. Quincy's division went to his assistance at four o'clock. The contest continued till seven. One of our flags was planted at the foot of the earthworks, on the outside of the Rebel forts, and was kept there several hours, but the forts were not taken. McClelland's loss is estimated at 1,000 killed and wounded, yesterday.

The fighting grows more desperate each day. The transports now bring supplies by water to within three miles of our right.

Gen. Joe Johnston is reported near Big Black River, in our rear, with reinforcements for the beleaguered. Grant can detail men enough from the operations here to keep Johnston in check.

This is not as late as some of our news, but many particulars are here given not before published. All accounts agree that Johnston can do nothing, as we are receiving reinforcements faster than he is.

The New York World and the Chicago Times.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, O., JUNE 1, 1863.

General Order No. 54.]

I. The tendency of the opinions and articles habitually published in the newspapers known as the New York World being to cast reproach upon the Government, and to weaken its efforts to suppress the rebellion by creating distrust in its war policy, its circulation in time of war is calculated to exert a pernicious and treasonable influence, and is therefore prohibited in this Department.

II. Postmasters, news agents, and all others will govern themselves by this order, as any person detected in forwarding, selling, or in any way circulating the paper referred to, will be promptly arrested and held for trial.

III. On account of the repeated expression of disloyal and incendiary sentiments, the publication of the newspaper known as the Chicago Times is hereby suppressed.

IV. Brigadier General Jacob Ammen, commanding the District of Illinois, is charged with the execution of the third paragraph of this order.

By command of Maj. General BURNSIDE. [Signed] LEWIS RICHMOND, Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adj. Gen'l. Official: D. R. LARNED, Captain and Asst. Adj. Gen'l.

Letter from General Hunter to Jeff. Davis.

New York, June 1.—The following letter from General Hunter to Jeff. Davis is presented in the Free South, dated May 3: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, April 23.

Jefferson Davis, Richmond, Va.

The United States flag must protect all its defenders, white, black or yellow. Several negroes in the employ of the Government in the Western Department have been cruelly murdered by your authorities, and others sold into slavery. Every outrage of this kind against the laws of humanity which may take place in this department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel of higher rank in my possession, man for man. These executions will certainly take place for every one murdered or sold into a slavery worse than death.

On your authorities will rest the responsibility of this barbarous policy, and you will be held responsible in the world to come for all the blood thus shed. In the month of August last, you declared all those engaged in arming the negroes to fight for their country to be felons, and directed the immediate execution of all such as should be captured. I have given you long enough to reflect on your folly. I now give you notice that unless this order is immediately revoked, I will at once cause the execution of every rebel officer and every rebel slaveholder in my possession. The poor negro is fighting for his liberty in its truest sense; and Mr. Jefferson has beautifully said: 'In such a war there is no attribute of the Almighty which will induce him to fight on the side of the oppressor.'

You say you are fighting for liberty; liberty to keep 4,000,000 of your fellow-beings in ignorance and degradation; liberty to separate parents and children, husband and wife, brother and sister; liberty to steal the products of their labor, exacting with many a cruel lash and bitter tear; liberty to seduce their wives and daughters, and to sell your own children into bondage; liberty to kill these children with impunity, when the murder can not be proven by one of pure white blood; this is the kind of liberty—the liberty to do wrong which Satan, chief of the fallen angels, was contending for when he was cast into hell.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER, Major General Commanding.

Removal of Headquarters. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 30, 1863.

General Order No. 79.]

I. The Headquarters of this Department will, on the 2d proximo, be removed to Hickman Bridge, Kentucky.

II. All official communications from the District of Ohio will be forwarded to Brigadier General J. D. Cox, commanding; those from the District of Indiana, to Brigadier General M. S. Hascall, commanding; those from the District of Illinois, to Brigadier General J. Ammon, commanding. These officers will forward them to the Branch Office of the Adjutant General's Department in Cincinnati, Ohio, under charge of Major N. H. McLean, A. G.

III. Official communications from the State of Michigan will be forwarded direct to the Cincinnati office; official communications from the District of Kentucky will be forwarded to Brigadier General J. T. Boyle, commanding.

IV. Proceedings of Court-martial will be forwarded to the Branch Office in Cincinnati, Ohio.

By command of Major General BURNSIDE. [Signed] LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant General. Official: W. P. ANDERSON, Assistant Adjutant General.

Latest from the Siege of Vicksburg. CHICAGO, June 1.—A special dispatch to the Chicago Times dated headquarters in the field, near Vicksburg, May 23, says: But little has been effected during the past 36 hours. Over one hundred pieces of field artillery and several siege guns rained shot and shell on the enemy's works yesterday.

The mortar fleet also took position behind De Soto Point, and bombarded the city during the evening. On the right General Sherman has pushed Steele's division squarely to the foot of the parapets.

Our men lay in the ditches on the slope of the parapet on the side of one of the principal forts, but unable to take it by storm, and yet determined not to retire. The Federal and Rebel soldiers were not twenty-five feet apart, and both powerless to inflict much harm.

Each watches the other, and a dozen muskets are fired when a soldier exposes himself above the works on either side. Nearly the same condition of things exists in McPherson's front. His sharpshooters prevent the working of the enemy's pieces in one or two forts.

A charge was made yesterday morning on one of them by Stephenson's brigade, and was repulsed. Two companies of one regiment got inside. A few got out again, but most of them were captured.

The forts are all filled with infantry. Our artillery has dismounted a few guns and damaged the works in some places, but they are still strong.

General McClelland was hard pressed on the left yesterday, and sent for reinforcements.

Quincy's division went to the assistance at four o'clock. The contest continued till seven. One of our flags was planted at the foot of the earthworks on the outside of the rebel fort, and kept there several hours, but the fort was not taken.

McClelland's loss is estimated at 1000 killed and wounded, yesterday. Fighting grows more desperate each day. Transports now bring supplies by water to within three miles of our right.

General Joe Johnston is reported to be near Big Black River with reinforcements for Pemberton.

General Grant can detail a sufficient force from his operations here to keep Johnston in check.

Every one must be impressed with the fact that Mr. Vallandigham has behaved with great propriety since his arrest. We have our own opinions, both of his arrest and the cause, but that is not the subject for comment. The prisoner first called upon the laws for protection, which, through the extraordinary interpretation of Judge Leavitt, was refused. Upon his arrival at the Confederate lines, he informs the enemy that he is a citizen of the United States, and demands that he shall be held as a prisoner of war.—Louisville Democrat.

Letter of Gov. Seymour to the Albany Meeting.

ALBANY, May 17.

The following is the letter of Governor Seymour to the Vallandigham meeting last night: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1863.

I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol, this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in the regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice.

Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of night, armed men violated home of an American citizen and furiously bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known in the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offences against our most sacred rights.

It interfered with the freedom of speech, it violated our rights to be secure in our homes, against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced a sentence without trial, save one which was as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offence against law but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty.

If this proceeding is approved by the government, and sanctioned by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted, or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld our liberties are overthrown; the safety of our persons; security of our property will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down.

Even now the Governors and courts of some of the great western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt.

The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decisions of the Administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures.

The action of the Administration will determine in the minds of more than one half of the people of the loyal States whether the war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with most solemn solicitude.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The resolutions adopted claim that the democrats have devoted, during the two years of civil war, and express a determination to devote their energies to the cause of the Union; denounce the assumption of military power in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, and I assert the right of free discussion. They say that in the election of Mr. Seymour the people condemned the system of arbitrary arrests, and call on the President to restore Mr. Vallandigham to liberty. They direct a copy of the resolutions to be sent to the President, with the assurance of the desire of the meeting to support the government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion.

Arbitrary Arrests.—The Advice of the Louisville Journal. The Louisville Journal, in commending a letter of Judge Parker, of Massachusetts, upon the Vallandigham case, says:

Judge Parker is right. 'I earnestly hope, adds this eminent jurist and patriot, 'that the National Administration will be prompt to repudiate the act, and to forbid all arbitrary arrests hereafter in the Northern States. To fail to do so would go far to discourage the efforts now being made to strengthen the arm of Government in the suppression of the rebellion.' These are words of wisdom and of patriotism. They are the words of one whose loyalty is fervent and unspotted. We entreat the President to heed them. And because they signalize a mighty truth, and are supported by the bulk of the President's own party, as well as by the solid body of the conservative opposition, we can not doubt that he will heed them. It is impossible that the President can deliberately set at defiance the voice of the whole people thus unequivocally and impressively uttered in behalf of what he himself must own to be the right. There is not at present on the face of the globe a monarch who would even dream of defying such monitions as President Lincoln is now receiving in this grave matter from the free and loyal people whose Chief Magistrate he is. Let him at once respect these monitions, if he would serve and not freshly imperil his country, to say nothing of his own future renown.

Affairs at Vicksburg. New York, June 1.—Memphis papers of the 28th state that the Bulletin confirms the statement that Grant invests Vicksburg. It also states that our forces have succeeded in taking a portion of the rebel works. The forts remaining to be taken are very formidable, and command the entire town. Several charges have been made upon them, but with little success. The rebels seem to think that their position is impregnable. The river batteries have been mostly silenced.

General Sherman is on the right, 2 miles from Haines Bluff; McClelland, one half mile from the Court house, in the center and McPherson at the lower end of Vicksburg.

The reports that Pemberton offered to surrender Vicksburg on terms, is confirmed. It is also believed that the reported arrival of Banks' forces at Warrenton is true.

JEALOUSY OF MILITARY POWER.—The Massachusetts Assembly, in 1793, in an address to the Governor, made use of the following language: "The use of the military power to enforce the execution of the laws, is in our opinion, inconsistent with the spirit of a free Constitution, and the very theory of Government is, that the body of the people, the posse comitatus, will always aid the magistrate in the execution of such laws as ought to be executed. The very supposition of an unwillingness of the people in general that a law should be executed, carries with it the strongest presumption that it is an unjust law, at least that it is unsalutary. It can not be their laws."

Speech of Hon. John J. Crittenden.

The late speech of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, at Lexington, Ky., has been extensively published and applauded in the Republican press. We wonder if they will endorse the following extract from it, giving the views of the venerable statesman upon the freedom of speech. He says:

"Neither on this nor any other occasion has it been my habit to make an outcry and clamor; but when usurpation of power are made dangerous, and when encroachments upon my liberty and the liberty of my constituents, and upon the Constitution, intended to guard the liberties of us all, are made, I would have every man have spirit enough to declare his opinions and offer his protests. Without this freedom of speech, there can be no lasting liberty; the Republic can not exist. If every man should close his lips, and not venture even a word against violated rights, who could maintain a free government? Nobody. A people who can not discuss the public measures of the nation, and apply the necessary rebuke to secure correction of wrongs, can not be a free people, and do not deserve to be. But it is not necessary that it be done with passion. You are a portion of the people of the United States, act in a manner becoming your high character. Sedition does not become it; clamor does not become it. Action at the proper time, and in the proper manner, according to legal and constitutional provision, is what we want, and what the world has a right to expect."

From the St. Louis Republican. From the City of Vicksburg.

Vicksburg is the capital of Warren county, Mississippi, which county is bounded north-east by Yazoo County, east and south by the Big Black River, west by the Mississippi River, and north-west by Yazoo river. The country around Vicksburg is drained by the branches of the Big Black. The surface of the soil is rough and hilly on the east. Almost the entire area between the Yazoo River and Vicksburg is covered with close timber, chiefly of stunted size, mostly interwoven with luxuriant undergrowth, and interspersed with numerous bayous, creeks and swamps.

The city of Vicksburg is built upon a hill or bluff, the highest point of which is between two and three hundred feet above the Mississippi. The Walnut Hills, a little above Vicksburg, rise boldly with alternate swells and gullies to the height of nearly five hundred feet, and form one of the most striking views the traveler meets with on the Lower Mississippi. Below the city are the hills, which likewise present an imposing view. All the commanding points on the hills have been strongly fortified, both in front and in the rear of the town. Vicksburg contained a resident population before the war of between four and five thousand people. It has a court-house, five or six churches, three academies, a theater, three printing offices, and several public and private schools. In ordinary times an active business is done here in the preparation of lumber and building materials by saw-mills, shingle factories and brick yards.

In 1860 about one hundred thousand bales of cotton were shipped to New Orleans, the city being the depot of all the Yazoo country.

At the time that General Jackson's proceedings at New Orleans were brought up in Congress, the old hero, then at his home in Tennessee, wrote as follows:

"I would be the last man on earth to do any act which would invalidate the principle that THE MILITARY SHOULD ALWAYS BE SUBJECT TO THE CIVIL POWER."

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—"Give me" said Mr. Sheridan, "but the liberty of the press, and I will give the minister a venal House of Peers—I will give him a corrupt and servile House of Commons—I will give him the full swing of the patronage of office—I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence—I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him to purchase submission; and yet, armed with the liberty of the press, I will go forth to meet him undismayed; I will attack the mighty fabric he has reared with that mightier engine; I will shake down from its high corruption; and lay it beneath the ruins of the abuses it was meant to shelter."

JUDGE LEAVITT'S OPINION.—We have watched with some interest the comments of the press, outside of our city, on Judge Leavitt's opinion adverse to granting a writ of habeas corpus on the application of Mr. Vallandigham. The general expression is, that the opinion is a disgrace not only to himself, but to the profession of which he is a member.—Enquirer.

OUR LOSS EIGHTEEN THOUSAND.—It is now stated that our loss under Hooker's disastrous leadership at Fredericksburg is 18,000. This is evidently nearer the truth, but certain revelations, which the administration has been unable to suppress, make it pretty certain that our total loss was really about 30,000! General Sedgwick's division lost 6,000 and Sickles' 4,874.—Hartford Times.

Capt. Joel A. Dewey, of the 43d Ohio, has been dishonorably discharged, with loss of pay and allowances, he having been proved guilty of selling a free negro servant, recently, at Memphis.

The flowers that breathe the sweetest perfume into our hearts, bloom upon the rod with which providence chastises us.

The celebrated race-horse Ethan Allen, has been purchased by Frank Baker, of San Francisco, for \$16,000.

Gold, by hammering, may be rendered so thin that two hundred and eighty thousand leaves must be placed upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch.

CURE FOR A FELON.—As soon as the part begins to swell, get the Tincture of Lobelia, and wrap the part affected thick with a cloth; saturate it thoroughly with the tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known this to cure in scores of cases, and that it never fails if applied in season.

CONTINUANCE OF SLAVERY.—Park Godwin, editor of the Evening Post, says that "if slavery is to continue in this country, he wants the Irish Catholics to take the place of the negroes, and let the more intelligent and more virtuous blacks be liberated."

Such an abominable sentiment is entirely worthy of the man who utters it—a man who raves like one in bedlam against the constitution of his country, and slanders every white man who is not a negro at heart.—Old Guard.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET, GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS, COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country liberal patrons so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and pass away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX, Old Stand on Wall Street.

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old cased, of a lot of some thousands of my own curing, still remaining for select use. ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor. ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily. ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whiskey, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon. ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept. ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply. ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades. ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish. ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality. ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers. ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee. ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply. ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction. ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese. ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthenware. ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag. ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail. ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons. ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties. ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old. ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good and Product for storage or sale, always received on consignment on the most moderate rates. ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO! SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR, MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR, ark St., bet. 2nd & 3rd Sts., next door to William Watkins. Maysville, June 19 1862-3

POCKET BOOKS! Of many kinds and styles, for sale by SEATON & BRODICK, Cor. 2d & Court Sts. may 23

POSTAL CURRENCY! MAGIC BOOKS for above, also some new styles—very convenient—at the NEW DRUG STORE, Cor. 2d &

THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE, - - - JUNE 4

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

SALE OF MASON FARMS.—The farms of Edward Best, containing 225 acres, and Paul Best, containing 151 acres, were sold by Col. L. B. Goggin, on 27th ult., the former at \$91 and the latter at \$81 per acre, cash.

THE CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF REBEL SOLDIERS.—The notorious Capt. Jim Caldwell and a man named Kennedy, both rebel soldiers, who formerly resided in Campbell County, were captured at the residence of Jonathan Cooper, near Poplar Plains, Fleming County, Ky., on Tuesday last, by Alfred Underwood and James Lansdown, jr. Subsequently, at a store in Poplar Plains, the prisoners took advantage of an opportunity (when Lansdown had laid aside his gun and Underwood stepped out) to pick up the gun and shoot the former, making their escape with two Colt's rifles, which they snatched. Lansdown died of his wound. Caldwell and Kennedy were making their way toward Campbell County, when last heard from.

The Examination of the "MAYSVILLE LITERARY INSTITUTE" will commence on Monday, June 22nd, and end on Friday the 26th.

The Indianapolis Sentinel learns that Governor Morton has taken a decided position against any more arrests being made in Indiana by military authorities. It evidently don't pay politically.

The statement that Gen. Butler and his brother, during their stay in New Orleans, cleared between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 out of their plundering and speculative operations, seems to be corroborated by all that has leaked out since. A considerable portion of the proceeds are said to have been invested in the English funds.

The Directors and Stockholders of the "NORTH KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION" are requested to meet in this place on Monday next to attend to important business, as it is the intention to hold an exhibition in September.

Pic-Nic. There will be a Pic-Nic given in Johnson's woods, three miles west of Mayslick, on Saturday the 13th inst. A general invitation is given to all. Damon's Band has been engaged for the occasion. All who contemplate attending, are requested to bring their baskets well filled.

On Monday night, of last week, at a late hour, four men armed with muskets entered the premises of Mr. JACOB TEAGER, a respectable gentleman, living near Tollesburg, Lewis county, awakening the family and in a blustering and seemingly authoritative manner, summoned Mr. Teager and his son to make their appearance at Clarkburg, at 7 o'clock, on the following morning—this they said was at the instance of one Captain Clark, of Clarkburg. Mr. Teager and his son, wishing to comply with this unexpected summons at once repaired to an outer house to get their saddles, when one of the party suggested that they should be searched for arms, which was accordingly done. Another spoke up saying "B—G— it is your money we want," when both the father and son resisted, as best they could, the base attempt of the highwaymen. The old gentleman, after being fired at by the party several times, succeeded in making his escape to his dwelling, and fearing the fate of his son, he seized his rifle and hastened back, fired its contents at one of the miscreants, but failed to hit his mark, he made an attempt to strike with the butt of his gun, but was knocked down and severely beaten, receiving a wound from a small pistol ball in the neck, also a wound from a bayonet.—The banditti having secured the sum of ten dollars, from young Teager, made a hasty retreat. Owing to the darkness of the night, none of the party could be recognized.

We understand that Mr. Teager is recovering from his wounds.

The reported capture of Helena by Marmaduke is a canard. The place is very strongly fortified, and could be held by a small force against three times the force under Marmaduke. He was whipped the other day on his own ground, by a small force sent out from Helena, and the stomach of his men for an attack on Helena could not have been improved thereby.—Cin. Com.

HOME.—We have rarely ever seen a simple child story that touched us more than the following, which we find in an exchange:

"This is my home," cried a little one, a treasured boy of four summers, as fresh and rosy, he came in from school at the close of a short winter's afternoon.

"Indeed, little Willie," said his mother's visitor, "how is it? Suppose you go out on the sidewalk and try the next door, suppose you step into the entry, throw off your little sack, as you have here, and proceed to the parlor—wouldn't that be your home?"

"No, indeed," said Willie, "that wouldn't be it."

"But tell me why?"

Willie had never thought of this. He paused a moment, then directing his eyes to where his mother sat quietly sewing, he replied, with an earnest gesture, "She lives here!"

Medary's Crisis has the following happy hit:

"We last week published the Constitution of the United States. If any one felt sore at our putting such a document in our columns, we make full amends this week by publishing Judge Leavitt's judicial opinion, which is sufficiently on the other side to equalize accounts."

Arthur's New Establishment—Ice Cream and Strawberries!

Our neighbor over the way, continues to exhibit that good taste and spirit of accommodation, (which, the public did not fail to appreciate in times past; and certainly will not fail to patronize in the future) not only in the selection of every choice luxury; but he has justly earned the reputation of being always in advance, in the manufacture and purchase of those delicacies, which, during the warm season, are quite "à propos;" but he has left nothing undone that rightfully belongs to a well regulated confectionery. His Strawberries and Ice-Cream are of the most superior order—the one as delicious to the taste, as the other is refreshing to the eye—we therefore cheerfully recommend his establishment to one and all.

The following flattering notice is taken from the Portsmouth (Ohio) *Scioto Valley Republican*, of April 3, 1883.

SCANDINAVIA.—A friend writes to us for our "real opinion of Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies,—where he can obtain them—and why they are called "Scandinavia," and we are frequently asked the same questions. Scandinavia is the ancient name of Sweden and Norway, and a Scandinavian, that is a Swede or Norwegian, affectionately calls his country "Scandinavia," in the same sense as we speak of "Columbia," or "The Union." By the way, there are over nine thousand Scandinavian families in Dane County, Wisconsin. Although a citizen of this country for many years, Dr. Roback is a Swede by birth, and compounds his Medicines of Swedish herbs, we think the name is very appropriate. We have the very highest opinion of the Medicines, and of Dr. Roback himself, who is not only a singularly skillful physician, but a gentleman of the Old School, as we know personally. Our advertisement columns will answer the rest of our friend's letter. See advertisement.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, June 4, 1883.

Sugar—New Orleans, 12½ to 14c.
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 68c.; Half Bbls. 73c.
Coffee—85 to 40 up to upward tendency.
Wheat—Red 101; White 110 to 115.
Flour—Selling at from \$4.00 to \$6.50.
Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 40¢.
Crushed Sugar, 15c.
Gran 18c.
Loaf 18c.
Bacon—Sides 12½c.; Hams 6¢; Shoulders 5¢.
Lard—8 to 12c. per lb.
Hemp—\$120 per ton.
Tobacco—Selling at 7 to 12¢ lbs.
Mackerel—Bbls. No. 2, 12¢; Half Bbls. 7, 00, Quarters \$4.00.
Salt—50c. per bushel.
Iron—Bar Iron 3¼; Nail Iron 6¼; Horse Shoe 3½¢.
Nails—\$25 for 10d.
Rice—9c. 2½ b.
Feathers—37 cents lbs.

Cincinnati Market.

TUESDAY NOON, June 2, 1883.

Flour—Superfine \$4.50; extra \$4.90 to \$5.10; family \$5.25 to \$5.50.
Wheat—Prime red \$1.10 to 1.12; Ohio & Indiana white \$1.18 to 1.20; choice Kentucky white \$1.30 to 1.40.
Corn—Shelled in bulk 52 to 53c.
Oats—64 to 65c. per bushels for those in bulk, and 75 to 76c., including sacks.
Rye—Prime 75 to 76c., delivered.
Barley—Prime State spring and fall \$1.45 to 1.50.
Hay—Prime Timothy, in bales, \$20 to 21 per ton, on arrival.
Groceries—Sugar 11½ to 13¢ for raw, and 15¢ for refined. Coffee 31 to 33¢, and Molasses at 58 to 60c. for old and new crop New Orleans.
Cheese—New selected Western Reserve 9 to 10¢.
Butter—13 to 15 per lb for prime to choice Western Reserve, in small packages. Common to good Central Ohio 10 to 11c.
Whisky—Demand active with sales of 500 bbls at 41 to 41½c., the latter rate for wagon.
Provisions—Old mess Pork \$9.75 for city, old country can be had for \$9.50; new ranges from \$11 to 13 for country, and \$13 to 14 for city. Bulk meats are without any demand. Shoulders are held at 34 to 40¢—Sides at 42 to 45¢ for light and heavy average. Bacon has no sale at 4½c. for Shoulders and 5½c. for Sides, which are the prices asked. Prime city Lard is inquired for at 9½c., but cannot be had at less than 9½c.; country is held at 9c.

ICE! ICE!!

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT two large loads of Northern Ice, which will have delivered to customers, for 2cts a lb. May 21, 1883. CHARLES PHISTEE.

Cigars and Tobacco.

We would invite the attention of the Smoking Public to our stock of Foreign and Domestic Cigars, comprising many favorite and well known brands, together with some entirely new, such as

BON-TON, LILY, VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

Call at our NEW DRUG STORE, Corner of Second & Court Sts. SEATON & BRODRICK.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

THE Co-Partnership, heretofore existing, under the name and style of BELL & COLLINS, in the Soap and Candle business, in the City of Maysville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. ROBERT BELL, having purchased the entire interest of V. P. COLLINS in said business, is alone empowered to sign the firm name in settlement of accounts due the firm, and liquidation of its debts.

ROBERT BELL.
V. P. COLLINS.
May 18th, 1883. [may 28-8w]

THE CASE OF MATHEW LYON.—During the Administration of old JOHN ADAMS, MATHEW LYON, who was imprisoned under the Sedition Law of that "reign of terror" was elected to Congress while in jail, and from the jail he took his seat in Congress. That is the way the Jeffersonian Democrats did things.—Crisis.

MARRIED.

In Aberdeen, May 24th, by Esquire Shelton, Mr. S. G. LUNDY, of this city, to Miss LIZZIE STEERS, of Mason county, Ky.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday night, the 29th May, of consumption, Mrs. MARTHA SPARKS, aged fifty-two years.

About twenty years since, Mrs. SPARKS buried her husband, and was, by this bereavement, left in the sole charge of three small children, which she trained and educated with great care, and all of whom still survive to mourn the loss of a kind and self-sacrificing mother. In the year 1845, she made a profession of the Religion of Christ, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Maysville—and, during all the intervening period, adorned her profession by a pure and blameless life. Her last sickness was one of long continuance and severe suffering; but amidst the weary nights and days superinduced by a wasting disease, she was calm and submissive, perfectly resigned to the will of her Heavenly Father, and recognised the great scriptural truth that "it was good for her to be afflicted." She met death without fear or trepidation—relying alone upon the merits of the Divine Redeemer for a salvation and life. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

On Friday, May 29th, 1883, at the residence of his parents, in Mason county, Ky., of Fever, after a short illness of nine days, THOMAS ORIDGE, (youngest Son of THOS. and REBECCA ORIDGE), aged four years and eight months.

Thus has been taken by that "Insatiable Archer Death," a young and cherished member of our friends' household. The grave is the last common receptacle of us all.

"There is not a fieside how'er defended,
But has one vacant chair;
There's not a flock how'er watched and tended
But has one dead lamb tending."

It is indeed sweet to the sorrowing and mourning parents to know, that in the Book of promise and life, the good Shepherd has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

"Hope wipes the tear from sorrow's eye,
And makes the sinking heart revive;
Faith points to scenes beyond the sky,
And bids the mourner look and live." T.

Maysville Literary Institute!

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF this Institution will commence

On Monday, June 22nd,

And continue during the week. The Examination of pupils in the Male Department will take place on Monday and Tuesday—Commencement Exercises—Tuesday night. Examination of pupils in Female Department will take place on Wednesday and Thursday; Exercises of the Graduating Class, Friday morning.

NEW GOODS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have just received a NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which has been purchased since the recent decline, composed of every thing kept in the Dry Goods Line. The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine our Stock of DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of the LATEST STYLES, to-wit:

Plain Black Silks, all prices; Fancy Summer Silks; MOZAMBIQUE; POPLINS; CHALLIES; VALENTINES; Plain & Fancy Dry Goods; Neckties; OGDONIES; SWISS LAWNS; JACONET LAWNS;

Linen Cambric Dress Goods;

Percales and Chintz Muslins. A large lot of the best Prints; Irish Linens; Linen Diapers and Toweling; Table Linens; Napkins; Marseilles Quilts; Plain and Plaid Jacquets; Nainsooks; Mull; Striped, Plaid and Plain Swisses; Fans of all kinds; Jaconet & Swiss Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings; Valenciennes and Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton Laces; Ladies Jaconet and Swiss Collars; Mourning Collars; Black Lace and Grenadine Veils; Fancy Veils; Mourning Veils; Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Kid Gloves; Pickett and Silk Gloves; Kid & Beaver Gaiters; Hose of all descriptions; French Corsets; new style Hoop Skirts.

A desirable Stock of

CARPETS & MATTINGS;

Parasols; Silk and Cambric Umbrellas. Also, a splendid stock of Heavy Domestic Goods; Bleached and Brown Muslins; Drillings; Calicoes; Ginghams, of all qualities; Checks; Cottonades; Wool Tweeds and Summer Cassimeres; suitable for Youth's Clothing. We also call the attention of Gentlemen to our Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

the latest New York Styles. Also, a splendid lot of

Gents Furnishing Goods,

Such as Shirts; Drawers; Undershirts; Collars; Neck Ties; Scarfs; Gloves; Hosiery; Handkerchiefs, &c. Besides many other articles, too tedious to mention, namely kept in the Dry Goods Line, all of which we are prepared to sell as cheap as if not cheaper than any one else.

Please give us a call and examine our Goods and Prices.

RICKETTS, WELLS & CO.,

SUTTON STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

June 4th, 1883.

WATCHES, CLOCKS

JEWELRY!!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of the Latest Fashions. I have also on hand a large stock of

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE

AND FANCY GOODS.

A large Stock of MATERIAL kept on hand to accommodate the trade.

Particular attention paid to Repairing and Cleaning Watches. Jewelry & Silver Ware made to Order.

C. F. DUFEU,

Next door to Sensation Store.

Maysville, Ky., June 4th, 1883.

ALEX. POWER, W. J. ROSS, [A. J. NEWELL

ALEX. POWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for Wheat, Rye and Barley.

FINE VA. CHEWING TOBACCO.

JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ARTICLE OF

the Finest Chewing Tobacco

at BEN PHISTEE'S

april 25-8w

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the first day of January 1883, made in conformity with the Laws of KENTUCKY.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and deposited in Banks,	\$ 41,341.94
Real Estate owned by the Company,	123,213.73
Bonds (owned by the Co.) at 7½ c. Interest, secured by first Mortgage on Real Estate,	453,910.00
Loans drawing Interest, secured by Stock,	150,830.00
Premium Notes at 6 & 7½ c., secured by Policies,	941,725.34
Amount due the Co. from Agents,	68,573.75
Amount of Premiums due and unpaid on Policies now in force,	203,132.28
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums to mature,	69,397.48
Other Property belonging to the Company,	8,042.94
Interest accrued to January 1st, 1883,	45,555.88
Rents,	2,553.88
Delaware & And. Canal Co. Stock,	23,400.00
Shoe & Leather Bank "	24,553.75
American Exchange Bank "	19,000.00
Metropoitan Bank "	11,013.00
Merchants "	10,000.00
Bank of America "	5,000.00
Bank of the Republic "	10,125.00
New York Central Park "	5,831.25
Waterworks & Rome Rail Road Bonds,	14,000.00
United States 5 c. of 1874,	15,753.75
" 6 c. of 1881,	7,000.00
" 7 & 8-10 Treasury Notes	1,800.00
	25,000.00
	25,233.75
	16,000.00
	14,800.00
	30,000.00
	31,213.75
	100,148.02
	\$2,586,246.07

LIABILITIES.

1. No Liabilities to Banks.	
2. Losses due and unpaid, None.	
3. " adjusted and not due, \$50,500.00	
4. " " " " " 20,100.00	
5. Dividends, and Dividend Interest declared due and unpaid	\$11,287.94
6. Dividends declared and not due,	\$54,511.75

STATE OF NEW YORK, } SS.

This is to CERTIFY, That THOS. J. THROOP as Agent of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, at Maysville, Mason County, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the business of Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said THOS. J. THROOP as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Maysville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

SEAL

Affirmed and sworn this twentieth day of February, 1883.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE: KY., FRANKFORT, 16th April, 1883.

herby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

I, the undersigned, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

No. 129.

Renewal.

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Hunting in Africa--Sea Cows.
Hearing from the Kaffirs that there were sea cows in the Umilias, I waited till the sun was setting low, and went in pursuit. How my heart beat at hearing the well-known blow just around a bend of the river, and, cautiously peering round saw three making up the stream! They were very shy, and showed no leads. I took a round, and shot above them unperceived, and made an excellent shot at a very large bull; he only just showed his eye above the water at fifty yards, and I put a bullet in the very center. The next day I found my sea-cow on his back, in the middle of a large hole, about forty yards from land, with a dozen alligators round him. I bribed the Zulus and killed Kaffirs to go in and fasten cords on him to tow him ashore, but in vain; so, after firing a couple of shots, and throwing stones to frighten the alligators, I swam in, made the cow float to me, and made for the shore again as soon as possible, shooting lastly at the alligators. The shot had no effect, and the sea-cow was very used, and I was obliged to swim in again. It was not a very pleasant position to be rolling about on a sea-cow, with alligators all around one, and I did not at all relish it. Through bad management I had to go in four times. At last, however, after several failures, we got him to land.

The next day I brought up the head, which the alligators, jaguars, and vultures had picked tolerably clean, and buried it near a kraal, in charge of an old Kaffir, salted the tongue and a tub full of meat, stretched some hammocks and whip lashed round the wagon, and in the afternoon started in pursuit of more, but without success.

DOEL WITH A HIPPOPOTAMUS.
We mustered a strong party of fifteen, including the captain of the kraal, and three fellows to carry beer. We took our blankets with us, and walked a long way without seeing anything. At last an old bull buffalo jumped up close to me, and I gave him a bullet behind the shoulder, which brought him on his knees, but soon recovered himself and went off. I sent a second ball after him, to no purpose. A Kaffir on a large sea-bull lying asleep close inland behind some reeds, and proceeded to crawl in for him, and just as I showed myself half way to my waist in water, to my surprise, instead of endeavoring to make his escape, he stopped for a second about twenty yards off, and gave him a pull under the ear, which made him spin around and around like a top. I fired two more bullets into his body without effect, and missed him with a third, (meant for his head) and began to fear we were to lose him altogether, as he seemed recovering, and was gradually getting farther away into deep water and giving very poor chances of a shot.

The sun was shining so directly him that I could not see to shoot a bit; the footing was slippery and I was half way up to my middle in mud and water, when I got a last chance, and put the ball exactly between the ear and eye, and killed him.

The sun was fast setting; the Kaffirs got him nearly ashore, and we lighted three huge fires with a cap and powder on the heelp of my gun, giving it a smart blow with a stone, and fed on him, but he was horribly tough. The night was awfully foggy, and the dew heavy; and, when morning came, I had every symptom of fever. Notwithstanding, I was obliged to walk twenty-five miles home, with scarcely any shade on the road. Many a vow I made during the day, never to return to the country.

SHOOTING A RHINOCEROS.
We were plowing our way through long, heavy, wet grass and scrubby thorn trees when an old rhinoceros came up slowly from behind a thorn tree, and after giving me a good stare, advanced slowly toward me. I lost no time in getting the gun out of the cover, and gave her a ball in the chest. She turned round in double quick time panting like a porpoise. I followed, but a Kaffir, who prevented me from getting very near, so she got away. On climbing the top of the hill I saw two more, and sent my Kaffir below them, thinking they were sure to make down hill. I could not get near them; but just as they were about to make off, I shot one in the shoulder, but rather too low, and away they went. The dogs turned once and brought him back not fifteen yards from me at full trot, his head up and his tail curled over his back, stepping out in splendid style. He looked very much inclined to charge me; but a bullet behind his shoulders, which dropped him on his knees, made him alter his course. I felt convinced that I had killed him, and followed him. At last we saw the brute lying down in so natural a position that I never thought he could be dead, and shot him behind the shoulder; but he had laid down for the last time some hours before. It was the one I had shot first. After cutting out his horns, some jambocks and his tongue, and hanging them up in trees, we went off for water, and had not gone far when I saw another, about twenty yards off, looking at me, uneasy, and apparently trying to screen herself from being seen. I waited some time till she turned, and then shot her behind the shoulder, when she immediately came at me; but a ball in the centre of her forehead stopped her progress, and she fell dead not ten yards from me; a lucky shot, as I hardly knew where to fire, and I had not an instant to lose. I must have been impaled on her very long horn, if I had not been fortunate enough to kill her. She had a very young calf, which the dogs were fighting with, and she squealed most lustily. I got them off, and wanted very much to take him to the wagon, and sent off my Kaffirs forthwith for half a dozen fellows to carry him. He was like a well-bred Chinese pig, prick-eared, very fine skinned and fat, and shone as if had just been polished with blacklead, but while John and myself had gone to make something to carry him in, slung between two poles, the hyenas had killed him preferring him to the mother. Baldwin's Late Work.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED KENTUCKIAN.
Dr. L. W. Green, President of Center College, Danville, Kentucky, died at his residence in that city, on Tuesday, of congestive chills. He was for several years President of Transylvania University, Lexington, in which capacity he rendered himself very popular. He was a thorough scholar, and his loss will be deeply felt by the institution over which he presided at the time of his death.

HON. CALVIN LANDRIGAM was brought down on a gunboat. That was one of the biggest guns ever on that gunboat; but its going off is as injurious to the Union as it is beneficial to the rebels. --*Low Democrat.*

FRANK & COONS,
Attorneys at Law,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Prompt attention paid to Collecting.
June 1862

A. B. COLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
WILL Practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. All collections in Northern Kentucky will receive prompt attention. Office on Court street with STANTON & THORP.
[April 30, 1862-ly]

J. K. SUMRALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.
OFFICE--West-side of Court Street.
Jan 15, 1862-ly

E. C. PHISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.
August 14, 1862.

H. M. HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FLEMINGSBURG, KY.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS
[May 14, 62-ly]

JOHN A. SEATON, J. B. BRODRICK
SEATON & BRODRICK
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN:
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.
CORNER SECOND & COURT STS.
Maysville, Ky.
March 19, ly

NEW
WHOLESALE HOUSE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS!
M. R. BURGESS & SON,
Second Street,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS
OF THE
Sensation Store!
A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!
THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries, &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices. Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH. Particular attention will be paid to orders.
Aug. 23
M. R. BURGESS & SON.

DISSOLUTION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of DUFFEU & MCCARTHEY, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts as soon as possible.
Feb. 23
C. F. DUFFEU,
G. A. MCCARTHEY.

C. F. DUFFEU will carry on the business at the old stand as heretofore. He has now a very large stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, a large part of which he is selling at old prices. I sell exclusively for Cash.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN and warranted to perform.
JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange.
C. F. DUFFEU,
Bet. Burgess and Miner's Stores.
Maysville, March 5 1863.

CHINA, GLASS
AND
QUEENSWARE!
HAYING purchased of S. C. PHAROE, has a fine stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, we will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Pearce, Telle & Holton. We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment of:
French China Tea Sets, Casters, SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WAITERS, VASES, LOOKING GLASSES, and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash. We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.
G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,
Market Street, opposite Goddard House.
Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863.

SHINGLES.
500,000 SHINGLES TO ARRIVE.
For Sale by
March 18, 1863-St
JNO. H. RICHESON.

UNION COAL OIL,
ALWAYS ON HAND, and for sale at lowest market price by
BEN PHISTER.

NEW
GRAIN, GROCERY,
AND
COMMISSION HOUSE,
Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.
I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY. I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits. I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness. All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.
June 19th, 1862. **BEN PHISTER.**

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP. Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19.

APPLE BRANDY - old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19.

FISH. Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, h. f. barrels and kegs, and of best brands, for sale at lowest rates by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19.

TEA - a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19.

RICE - the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19.

CANDLES. Star and Summer Mould Candles of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19.

SEND YOUR WOOL
TO THE
"BEECH WOODS"
FACTORY!
WHERE you can exchange, or have it manufactured into Jeans, Twos, Satinets, Flannels, or the best of BLANKETS. This Factory is located near RIPLEY, O., and has established a reputation for doing excellent work, and making the very best fabrics, at reasonable prices.
Price List for 1863:
Blankets, per pair, \$3.00 Jeans, per yard, 45c. Satinet, per yard, 50c. Jeans, fine blue, 50c. White Flannel, 25c. Colored Flannel, 30c. Tread, per yard, 45c. Cloth, per yard, 50c. Spring, per dozen, 17c. Linsey, 25 to 30c. SHIRTS - Blankets, one-half for the other half, all colored goods take 5 yards and give 4. AGENT at Ripley, Gregg & McCracken; at Maysville, B. F. & O. H. P. Thomas; at Augusta, Rankin & Son. Say 25, 75, 2m. **HENRY FOX, Proprietor.**

Kentucky Harvesters.
THOSE FARMERS WISHING THE above machines, can get them by calling upon the undersigned. The new Machines have late improvements.
April 23, 1863. **JNO. H. RICHESON.**

THE FLEMINGSBURG WOOLEN MANUFACTORY!
IS AGAIN IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER and waiting for Wool. Persons to get Goods EARLY, ought to send the Wool EARLY. Wool taken in exchange for work. We have also, GOODS on hand to Exchange for WOOL.
WOOL WANTED!!!
We will pay the highest price in cash for Wool, either in the Grease or Washed. For particulars see Agents:
BEN PHISTER, Agent, Maysville;
GEOR. MYALL, Maysville;
J. D. CRAB, Millersburg;
LLOYD & LAUGHLIN, Agents, Mt. Sterling;
GERHAM & BERRY, Agents, North Middletown;
H. T. BRENT & CO., Paris.
N. & H. WEARE,
Flemingsburg, Ky., May 7, 1863-4w

COAL OIL.
PRICE REDUCED TO 60 CENTS PER GALLON. For sale by
April 23, 1863. **JNO. H. RICHESON.**

Spring & Summer Goods!
LOUIS STINE
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND GENTS FURNISHER,
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A Choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give Satisfaction.
April 23, 1863. **LOUIS STINE.**

PURE COAL OIL!
60 Cents per Gallon,
AT THE NEW DRUG STORE,
Corner Second and Court Streets, by
April 23 **SEATON & BRODRICK.**

BROOMS,
A large supply of best quality, for sale by
May 5 **BEN PHISTER.**

NEW MACKEREL.
21 BARRELS No 1 MACKEREL;
20 half barrels No 1 do.
20 " " " " do.
25 " " " " do.
25 " " " " do.
25 Kitts No 1 do.
25 " " " " do.
Just received direct from Boston and for sale at a small advance,
April 23 **AT BEN PHISTER'S.**

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED.
25 Bbls Clover and Timothy Seed, just rec'd and for sale by
BEN PHISTER.

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!
BLUM & HECKINGER,
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!
TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of
Spring and Summer Clothing,
Consisting of a thorough assortment of
CASSIMERE SUITS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
PANTS and VESTS,
and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled to sell them at the old prices. We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of
CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,
Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, **JERRY F. YOUNG,** will make up to order in his usual excellent style. We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD
consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the by have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. **TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.**
Always on hand an assortment of **TRUNKS, FALISES and CARPET BAGS.**
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.
BLUM & HECKINGER,
Nov. 6, 1862-ly. **Maysville, Ky.**

GODDARD HOUSE,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS
Opposite Steamboat Landing,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.
Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.
THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public. The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the traveling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house. Stages leave daily for all points in the interior.
Feb. 12-6m **Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.**

IF YOU WANT THE BEST
PLOW
IN THE WORLD, CALL ON
JACOBS & SON'S,
AT THE
Maysville Foundry!
LEE HOUSE!
MAYSVILLE, KY.,
Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,
Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
[June 19, 1862-ly]

SOLOMAN KINSLER,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
(Opposite the Doniphan House.)
SECOND STREET,
THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public. Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold. WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.
Nov. 27-ly

Ten Thumb Lamps!
TO burn Coal Oil - easy to light - convenient to carry about, and an excellent **NIGHT LAMP!**
For sale at our
NEW DRUG STORE,
Corner 2nd & Court Sts.,
SEATON & BRODRICK.
Mayville, April 23, 1863.

REMOVAL.
GEORGE ARTHUR
Baker & Confectioner
AND DEALER IN
Fruits, Nuts, Toys,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
Has removed his Stock to
MULLINS & BUNT'S Old Stand, on
SECOND STREET,
Where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all Maysville, Ky., April 9th, 1863.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED - I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices.
BEN PHISTER,
June 19. Cor. 3rd & Market street.

CIDER VINEGAR.
A Superior article of PURE CIDER VINEGAR, for sale
April 23 **BY BEN PHISTER.**

SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF.
A very superior article. For sale low by
May 5 **BEN PHISTER.**

Window Glass.
A Large lot just received, comprising many **LARGE AND ODD SIZES!**
For Sale by
March 26 **SEATON & BRODRICK,**
Cor. Second & Court Sts.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Bbls. fresh, just received and for sale by
April 19 **JNO. H. RICHESON.**

U. S. MAIL LINE.
Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet
THE FIRE, NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER,
This fine Steamer was built expressly for the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.
MAGNOLIA,
J. H. PRATHER, Commander.
LEW. MORRIS, Clerk.
JOHN THRASHER, Assistant.
ALEX. CALHOUN, Assistant.
Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE. Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth
REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.
THE SPLENDID STEAMER
Bostona,
Captain Wm. McClaugh, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to R. McNEELY, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

REMOVAL!
GEO. BROWN, has removed to the Jewelry Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers.
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, repaired on the shortest notice and LIBERAL TERMS.
[Maysville, July 31, 1862.]

R. C. ROSS. WM. COLVIN.
ROSS & COLVIN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store, **MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.**

When you arrive at Cincinnati, stop at the
MADISON HOUSE,
Main Street, between Front and Columbia.
J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.
Omnibuses leave the Depot, on the arrival of every train, to convey Passengers to this hotel.

BULLETIN
PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT!
SECOND STREET,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Mercantile Work.
BILLS OF LADING,
BILL HEAD,
CERTIFICATES,
DRAY TICKETS,
CIRCULARS,
BLANKS, DEEDS,
RECEIPTS,
REGISTERS,
SHOW CARDS!
AND
BILLS IN COLORS
CHECKS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
NOTES,
ENVELOPES,
CONTRACTS
SHOW BILLS
FOR
Country Merchants
SHOW BILLS,
HAND BILLS,
INVITATIONS
BILLS OF FARE,
POSTERS,
LABELS, &c.,
SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES,
CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.
PAMPHLET WORK
[OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.]
SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES,
MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS
CONSTITUTIONS,
REPORTS,
BRIEFS, &c.
PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!
We have a very complete Printing Establishment. Our facilities for doing all kinds of Work,
Plain or Ornamental
Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Practical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept
LOW PRICES!
THE ATTENTION
OF
Business Men, Teachers, Committees, &c.,
Is respectfully directed to our Establishment if they desire first-class work at low rates. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention. Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.
ROSS & ROSSER,